LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10.

VOL. II. HALLOWELL, (MAINE,) WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843. NO. 40.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to
AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor.

Letters on business, containing remittances, to be addressed (post paid) to
THOMAS W. NEWMAN, Printer.

Terms. Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents after six months.

Office in the Granite Building, Water Street.

Moral Reformation.

The State of Education in the Slave States.

From the Address of the A. & F. A. S. S. to Non-Slave-holders of the South.

The maxim that "Knowledge is power," has ever more or less influenced the conduct of aristocracies. Education elevates the inferior classes of society, teaches them their rights, and points out the means of enforcing them. Of course, it tends to diminish the influence of wealth, birth, and rank. In 1671, Sir William Berkley, then Governor of Virginia, in his answer to the inquiries of the Committee of the Colonies, 'I thank God, that there are no free schools nor printing presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years.'

The spirit of Sir William seems still to preside in the councils of his own Virginia, and to actuate those of the other slave States.

The power of the slaveholders, as we have already showed you, depends on the acquiescence of the major part of the white inhabitants in their domination. It cannot be, therefore, the interest or the inclination of the sagacious and reflecting among them, to promote the intellectual improvement of the inferior class.

In the free States, on the contrary, where there is no caste answering to your slaveholders; where the *People* literally partake in the government, mighty efforts are made for general education; and in most instances, elementary instruction is, through the public liberality, brought within the reach of the children of the poor. You have lamentable experience, that such is not the case where slaveholders bear rule.

But you will receive with distrust whatever WE may say as to the comparative ignorance of the free and slave States.—Examine then for yourselves the returns of the late census on this point. This document gives us the number of white persons over twenty years of age in each State, who cannot read and write. It appears that these persons are to the whole white population in the several States as follows, viz.:

Connecticut,	1 to every	568
Vermont,	1	473
N. Hamp.	1	310
Mass.	1	166
Maine,	1	108
Michigan,	1	97
R. Island,	1	67
New Jersey,	1	58
New York,	1	56
Penn.	1	50
Ohio,	1	43
Indiana,	1	18
Illinois,	1	17
Louisiana,	1	38
Maryland,	1	27
Mississippi,	1	20
Delaware,	1	18
S. Carolina,	1	17
Missouri,	1	16
Alabama,	1	15
Kentucky,	1	13
Georgia,	1	13
Virginia,	1	12
Arkansas,	1	11
Tennessee,	1	11
N. Carolina,	1	7*

It will be observed by looking at this table that Indiana and Illinois are the *only* free states, which in point of education are surpassed by *any* of the slave states; for this disgraceful circumstance three causes may be assigned, viz., their recent settlement, the influx of foreigners, and emigration from the slave states. The returns from New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are greatly affected by the vast number of foreigners congregated in their cities, and employed in their manufactories and on their public works. In Ohio, also, there is a large foreign population, and it is well known that comparatively few emigrants from Europe seek a residence in the slave states, where there is little or no employment to invite them. But what a commentary on slavery and slaveholders is afforded by the gross ignorance prevailing in the old states of South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina! But let us proceed. The census gives us a return of "scholars at public charge."

Of these there are in the

free states,	432,173.
slave states,	35,580.

Ohio alone has 51,812 such scholars, more than are to be found in the 13 slave states! Her neighbor Kentucky has 429!! Let us compare in this particular the *largest* and the *smallest* state in the union.

Virginia has scholars at public charge	9,791
Rhode Island	10,912†

But we have some *official* confessions which give a still more deplorable account of Southern ignorance. In 1837, Governor Clarke, in his message to the Kentucky Legislature, remarked "By the computation of those most familiar with the subject, ONE THIRD OF THE ADULT POPULATION OF THE STATE ARE UNABLE TO WRITE THEIR NAMES.' Governor Campbell reported to the Virginia Legislature, that from the returns of 98 clerks, it appeared that of 4614 *applicants for marriage licences in 1837, no less than 1046 were made by men unable to write.*

These details will enable you to estimate the impudence of the following plea in behalf of slavery.

"It is by the existence of slavery exempting so large a portion of our citizens from the necessity of bodily labor that we have leisure for intellectual pursuits and the means of attaining a liberal education,"—*Chancellor Harper of South Carolina on Slavery.*

Southern Literary Messenger, Oct. 1838.

Whatever may be the leisure enjoyed by the slaveholders, they are careful not to afford the means of literary improvement to their fellow citizens who are too poor to possess slaves, and who are by their very ignorance, rendered more fit instruments for doing the will, and guarding the human property of the wealthier class.

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* This summary from the return of the census is copied from the Richmond, (Va.) Compiler.

† See American Almanac, for 1842, page 266.

Whigs and Democrats,--Slaveholders.

Gerrit Smith Esq., has published an address "*To the slaveholders of the county of Madison,*" New York. There is no escaping his conclusions. He says:

I address myself to you, reader, if you belong either to the Democratic or Whig party: for both of these parties, and all who belong to them are slaveholders. That they are, is but too evident. The laws of this Nation are what these parties choose to have them. One or both are responsible for each of our National laws. The tens of thousands of our fellow-men who are held in slavery in the District of Columbia and in Florida, are so held under the laws of these parties.—That prisons are built with the National moneys in the District of Columbia, the chief use of which is to facilitate the slave-trade, and that there, persons, by paying four hundred dollars a year each, are licensed to engage in that trade, is to be charged on these parties. That our National flag should be prostituted to the protection of the traffic in human beings; that our Nation should yield to the demands of slaveholders, and at an expense of forty millions of dollars and many lives, should carry on in Florida a war in behalf of slavery; is also to be charged on these parties. That Congress should, in the face of God and man, and in the face of that Constitution, the express design of which is to "establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty," be guilty of multiplying slave States, and of extending slavery over a large portion of the area of the present United States, is also to be charged on these parties. In a word, that our General Government should be so administered, both at home and abroad, as to uphold, extend and perpetuate slavery, is owing to the pro-slavery character of these same parties. And, let it be borne in mind, that this will remain their character as long as American slavery remains;—for the South will not consent to come into, or continue in, even a religious party, unless such party be proslavery;—and, if she refuse to be connected with a religious party which is not pro-slavery, it is comparatively little, that she should refuse connection with a political party which is not proslavery. If the South will not permit the National Presbyterian party and the National Methodist party to say that slavery is sin; it is any thing but wonderful, that she should not permit the Democratic and Whig parties to repeal slave laws. If it be at the penalty of her withdrawing from them, and so destroying their nationality, that the former shall take ground for the slave; it can certainly be at no less penalty, for the latter to venture on the like course of righteousness.

* * * * *

Need I, then, say any thing more to justify my calling a great majority of the voters of this county slaveholders? Surely not.—That they are slaveholders, and will continue such, as long as they remain connected with the Democrat and Whig parties, is a conclusion from which no fair logic can exempt them. Yes, it is undeniably true, that these voters who regard themselves as republicans—as intelligent friends of a form of Government whose foundation doctrine is. "All men are created equal;" that these voters, who regard themselves as christians, and the subjects of that higher and infallible Government, which requires that we do unto others as we would that they should do to us; it is, I say, undeniably true, that they are slaveholders—are supporters of a system which forbids marriage and the reading of the Bible; which markets men as if they were beasts; and which is, in short, the most stupendous of all frauds, and the most atrocious of all piracies, on human rights. That they should be slow to admit a truth, which is as disgraceful to them as it is obvious, is very natural. But, in the name of common sense and common honesty, I beseech them to shrink from the admission no longer.

* * * *

So far, however, from your being guiltless, because the victims of your National slave laws are not so numerous as those of the State slave laws, you are responsible for the oppression in both cases—for slavery in Virginia or the Carolinas, as well as for slavery in Florida or the District of Colombia. The slavery of the Southern States could not survive half a dozen years, were it not that it is ensconced behind our National slavery—were it not that it is protected from the withering frowns and execrations of Christendom by the shield which our National pro-slavery example extends over the abomination.—It is not uncommon for some of our neighbors to rail against the South for her slave laws; notwithstanding, indeed, that they are prompt to clothe with the largest official power such champions of slavery as the Harrisons and Van Burens, the Clays and Calhouns. It is an inconsistency too great to be pardoned, when a Northern man, who employs his political power on the side of slavery, reproaches the South for doing so. He is the least excusable of the two. For the South casts her proslavery vote to defend what she deems her great and vital interest: but the Northern pro-slavery voter can plead no such strong temptation for the prostitution of his political power. True, he may plead his expectation of some petty commercial or ecclesiastical or political advantage, in return for the sale of his vote to the South; but compared with the mighty motive which the South has for upholding slavery, Northern pro-slavery may justly be regarded as a specimen of gratuitous and wanton wickedness. What can be more absurd than for a Northern man, whose vote serves to continue slavery in the District of Columbia or in Florida, to rebuke a Virginian for not laboring to repeal the slave laws of State? In the name of consistency, in the name of decency, let no Northern proslavery voter complain of Southern slavery; let him not talk, nor write, nor pray nor preach against it.

I close this communication, my fellow-citizens, with the renewal of my request, that you cease to be slaveholders. Your hearty compliance with it would greatly accelerate the progress of the cause of impartial and universal liberty. Should Madison County, at the approaching election, declare herself for the slave, scores of counties would speedily follow her example. Should she do so, there is no party in this State that would dare to insult her with the nomination of a slaveholder for President. Should she do so, the South would tremble more for the safety of her idolized slavery, than she has ever done at the prayers for its overthrow; for in the anti-slavery triumph of your county, she would learn that those prayers are heard, and that a prayer hearing God is coming down to deliver His oppressed ones.

Is there pity in your hearts? How can you more sweetly or usefully exercise it, than in behalf of the millions of your countrymen, whose bodies are bruised and whose hearts are broken by ruthless slavery? Do you desire to bequeath a precious memory to your successors? Your children and children's children will glory in ancestors who participated in the victory of righteousness, which, by all your love of God and man and country, and by all you owe to yourselves—for you can afford neither to live nor to die slaveholders—you are invited to achieve. Have you a special love for your own County? Hasten then to cover her with immortal glory of being the first County in the Nation to take her stand by the side of the poor, despised slave. Would you have your country delivered from her distressing and universal pecuniary embarrassments? There is no way in which you can contribute so effectually to this object, as in giving your assistance to overthrow slavery.

British Army and Navy.—The total estimated amount to be provided for army services, for the year commencing April 1st 1843, is £6,225,103. being £139,923 less than the sum provided for the year ending March 31st, 1843. There are 103 regiments in the British service consisting of 94,400, rank and file. It is intended to effect a reduction on the rank and file of the above numbers, by suspending recruiting in 59 regiments, at home and abroad, until their numbers are reduced to 740 rank and file each. This will bring the aggregate down to 88,660, showing a reduction of 5740.

The navy estimates for the year commencing April 1, 1843, amount to £6,381,990, being £415,183 less than were provided for the year ending March 31 1843.

Graduates at Dartmouth College.—Dartmouth College was founded in 1769, and the first Commencement was two years after. During the following 61 years, ending in 1832, the number of graduates was 1701. Of these, 9 became Presidents, and 21 Professors of Colleges, 6 Governors of States, 6 Senators in Congress, 29 members of Congress, 7 Judges of Supreme Courts, and 549 Ministers of the Gospel.

To prevent Headache and Drowsiness on the Sabbath.—Go to the bath house and wash on Saturday evening—get up next morning at sunrise, walk two miles, eat sparingly at breakfast, and use your best endeavors to put in practice whatever of good you can learn throughout the day from the pulpit or reading.

A Steamboat Load.—The steamboat Goddess of Liberty arrived from Cincinnati on the 11th inst. with the following list of human beings and live stock: 200 men, 175 women and children, 30 negroes, 200 ploughs, 2000 chairs, 20 wagons, 10 carriages, 400 tons of freight, 50 horses, 15 cows, 10 hogs, 8 dogs—1 keel boat in tow.—[St Louis Republican.]

As we Expected.—The statement of the arrival of Bnyer at Pensacola, is pronounced a hoax by the Mobile Herald, the paper that first published it.

Temperance is gaining rapid ground in Sweden; the whole number of distilleries suppressed throughout the realm is supposed to exceed fifty thousand.

Political.

More of the Grand Conspiracy.

Our intelligent and attentive friend in N. Y. has obligingly forwarded another sheet of the Courier des Etats Unis, of the date March, 25, containing the official correspondence and documents, showing not only the reality of the project which we exposed a few weeks since, but the actual progress which has already been made towards its consummation. *The French slave-holders have appointed a Convention at New Orleans, and have chosen their agents to rally the people of the South West.* This is to be no child's play, depend on it. Following the example of our New York contemporary we appeal to "our readers," of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the North West, "since *they* have an equal interest in this serious and important question."

[Translated from the "Courier des Etats Unis."]

The alliance of the French, Spanish, and American Planters.

Some months since we set forth the numerous advantages which the Southern States of the American Union, and the planters of the Spanish Islands would find in a common alliance with the French colonies. This proposal of alliance has produced a deep sensation in the States interested, and the French Antilles are preparing to take the first steps to accomplish it. On this subject we have received the following official communications, and to which our readers of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia and the Spanish Islands, we do not doubt, will give the same attention, for these documents are addressed equally to them all, since they have an equal interest in this serious and important question.

To Mr. Gaillardet, Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis.

Paris, February 26, 1843.

Sir:—In a short time, delegates chosen from among the most respectable inhabitants of Martinique and Guadaloupe, will proceed to the Southern States of the Union and the Spanish Islands, to lay the foundations of a common defence.

It is desirable that till their arrival, no proposition should be received made by persons whom Martinique and Guadaloupe may not have formerly accredited.

I know, sir, that your journal is very extensively circulated in the Southern States of the Union, and in the Spanish Islands, and it is for this reason that I beg you to insert a document which may be of use to them.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished regard. A. Jollivet.

Member of the Chamber of Deputies,
Delegate of Martinique.

To the people of Louisiana, and other Southern States.

Gentlemen:—The English Government substituted apprenticeship for slavery in its American Colonies, in 1834, and finally abolished slavery in 1838.

Jamaica, Guiana, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and Antigua produced—

In 1838,	2,759,000 cwt. of Sugar.
In 1839,	1,823,000 cwt. only

Thus in one year, the production of sugar decreased 936,000 cwt.—one-third!—This great decrease has been from that time an indisputable fact; it was publicly acknowledged in May, 1841, in the British Parliament, by Lord John Russell, then Minister of the Colonies, by Mr. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer; by Mr. Gladstone, at present under Secretary of State; by Sir Robert Peel, and by all the speakers, ministerial and of the opposition.

Lord John Russell confessed that the production of sugar was constantly and progressively decreasing, and might by and by cease altogether; but, he added, that England would find a compensation in India.

Lord Stanley, the Colonial Minister, after having drawn a magnificent picture of India, and the destiny reserved to it, closed with these words:

"Already it imports more of our manufactures than Brazil; our imports thence are about to experience a great increase—it wants only facilities of exchange, it will then give us its sugar—sugar that is better and cheaper than is elsewhere to be found in the world."

This favorable leaning of the English statesmen towards their Indian possessions, this acknowledged preference, by both the former and the present Colonial Minister, explains to the most dull-sighted, the initiative which England has taken in the abolition of the trade and of slavery.

If it is true that the English dissenters, Methodists, Anabaptists (?) Quakers, &c., were impelled to the abolition by religious principle, we must be allowed to think that the English Government was moved by a more worldly consideration, by a calculation purely political. England would never have consented to abolish slavery and compromise for the future the *staple product* of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, &c., without the hope that the United States of America, Cuba, and Porto Rico, Brazil and the French Antilles, would one day be forced to imitate her.

England, after having abolished slavery in her own colonies, wishes to impose her example upon other colonies, although she knows, or rather because she knows that their ruin will be the inevitable consequences of the abolition of slavery.

The plans of England are manifested in France, by the sending of English abolition missionaries, by the action of English diplomacy upon our Government, and by the influence which the Anti Slavery Society exercises over certain French journals.

Our Colonies resist.

The Colonial Councils, which represent them, the Governors and functionaries that administer them have just rejected unanimously the plan of emancipation which the Government had submitted to their deliberations; their resistance would be more efficacious, and their means of resistance more powerful, if the Southern States of the American Union, the Spanish Islands, and Brazil would make common cause with them.

It would be superfluous to point out to you the advantages which would result from this alliance.

You will perceive also that whenever emancipation shall be effected throughout the archipelago of the Antilles, it will be very difficult for the States of the Union to escape the contagion, the peril of the example. M. de Gasparin, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 28th January, publicly expressed his wishes and hopes on the subject. Your ambassador at Paris cannot but be favorable to the alliance which I propose to you; but official positions require a reserve which does not allow us to hope for an active and unceasing co-operation, a solicitude not to be expected except from the interests threatened.

To yourself, therefore, gentlemen, I have believed it my duty to address an invitation to act in concert with the delegates of the French Colonies.

You might, for this purpose, organize, in your own and the neighboring States, committees of correspondence, with which I offer to put myself immediately in communication.

I shall request of them all the documents which can furnish a knowledge of the men, things and plans in regard to them, and on my side, I will hasten to lay before them the plan of our common defence.

Please, gentlemen, to receive the assurance of my highest consideration.

A. Jollivet.

Member of the Chamber of Deputies,
Delegate of Martinique.

[Second Letter.]

Paris, 1st March.

My dear Gaillardet:—I have to inform you that it has just been determined that a deputation from the French Colonies shall proceed in the course of September and October next, to make an appeal to the Southern States of the American Union, and the Spanish Islands. This deputation will be composed of M. Portier, Vice President of the Colonial Council of Guadaloupe, of M. Hue, member of the Colonial Council of Martinique, and of some other persons, to whom I shall probably be added. These gentlemen will call, at New Orleans, a meeting in the great hall of the Exchange, and explain the necessity of giving succor to the Antilles, which, for these fifteen years, have sustained the brunt of an exterminating war, in opposition to the abolition societies. They will represent to them how important it is for the States of the South to sustain the French Antilles, which are really the advanced posts of the island of Cuba, as the latter is the advanced post of the Floridas, of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Virginia, &c. After having overthrown the first, the abolitionists will bring all their forces to bear upon the others. Their cause is therefore common—their defence should be so. We are informed that there are, at this moment, some persons traversing the island of Cuba and Louisiana, to beg in favor of the Antilles; you should refuse these emissaries without credentials; and for this purpose you can say that you have it from an authentic source, that the French Antilles have authorized no person to present himself in their name, that men who present themselves with ministerial recommendations should be distrusted, seeing that, unfortunately, our ministers are not entirely free from the influence of the abolition societies.

Alph. Rides de Courtenot.

The terrible disasters which have just ruined one of the principal French Colonies, are a sad and eloquent postscript (*apostille*!)* written by the hand of destiny beneath the above appeal, which the Creoles of Martinique and Guadaloupe address through our columns to their brethren of Louisiana, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Up to the present time the French Creoles, the devoted sentinels of the Colonial interests of the whole new world, have defended their interests at the expense of enormous sacrifices, supported by themselves alone. The blow which has just struck them will have annihilated their last resources, and the Colonial cause is exposed to find itself without defenders at the tribunal of the European world, if Continental America does not promptly enter the lists, and relieve and reinforce the courageous advanced guard, which is ready to fall in its cause. Martinique and Guadaloupe will have to rebuild their ruins; the crops, which are the only source of their revenue, are destroyed. It is therefore probable that these colonies will not be able to preserve the committee of defence, and the delegation which they maintain at Paris, unless assistance is rendered, and unless a general resistance, by means of an association, is substituted for their isolated resistance.—Here is a subject which merits serious attention on the part of all those countries where what is called the slavery of the African race, that is to say, their forced labor, is, for a long time to come, a condition of prosperity and of existence. Let these countries consider well that it is neither at Madrid nor at Washington that their cause is plead but at Paris. So long as France shall not have yielded to the impulse of abolitionism the Colonial resistance, resting upon a triangle, of which the vortex will be at Paris, and the base of which will extend from Washington to Madrid, will be strong and durable. But the day when France shall have been conquered by abolitionism, the latter will have overleaped the strongest of its dikes, and Colonial America will have lost the last of its ramparts.

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*Only think of an *earthquake* performing the humble office of backer or certifier to the appeal of a parcel of woman-whippers imploring aid to enable them to *hold on* to the dripping lash!—[Transcript.]

Remarks by the Editor of the Emancipator.

We know not how to give, in a few words all the grave reflections that cluster around this scheme. Its subtlety, its wickedness, its unblushing audacity, and the dangers in which it may involve both our own country and the peace of the world, require a more full delineation than we can now give. The light it throws upon the political movements in France, and in our own country, upon the diplomatic controversies of the day, upon the policy of our statesmen, and upon the dangers of Liberty, will be most clear to those who reflect most deeply.

Observe, then, that the actual wire-pullers at the present moment, are the pensioned and remorseless agents of the French West Indian interest in Paris, that the correspondence and interconmunication are in the French language, which is far more extensively known in the South than in the Free States; and that its application is now made, not to the Federal Government, which has lately found a difficulty in keeping its secrets, nor directly to the slave holding States, which are hampered by the Federal Constitution, but 'to the people' of Louisiana, and other Southern States, thus evading that clause which prohibits any State from entering into alliance with another State, or with a foreign government. The plan is revolutionary, to organize in each State a 'Committee of Correspondence,' through which the whole business can be managed so long as it may be deemed necessary to respect the forms of the Constitution.

Our English friends will see in this document, the proofs that their mission to Paris, is at least not derided by the French planters. The admission of the extreme difficulty, with which slavery is even now sustained in the French Antilles, the clear view which is presented of the inevitable effects of emancipation there, upon slavery in the Spanish islands and in the United States, and the earnestness of the appeal for help, grounded on the certainty that if extraneous aid is not forthcoming, this 'advanced post' of the world's oppression, will—must give way, will furnish important suggestions for the World's Anti Slavery Convention in London. No American ought to overlook the spontaneous agreement of all parties to consider the United States the *last* people in the world, to abolish slavery. We fear it is too just. If we were to admit, for the moment, the charges made against Great Britain, of selfish motives in her measures for abolition—what would it amount to but this, that she has been wise enough to build her hopes of prosperity on the progress of Liberty and Human Happiness, and not upon her abilities to turn back the course of time and defeat the manifest designs of a merciful God? Let those who do not wish to '*be found* fighting against God,' be be wise in time, and make peace while it is day.

The people of the free States will not fail to observe how much it is considered a matter of course that the United States 'ambassador at Paris cannot but be favorable to the alliance'—this monstrous alliance—this diabolical conspiracy against human nature, and against heaven. This is good testimony to the point at which General Cass's labors were directed, and furnishes a key to unlock his whole policy, as we intend to show hereafter. 'But,' it appears in General Cass's case, 'official positions require a reserve,' or General Cass could not be brought to assume the responsibility which the case required. The times called for a man, not only deeply devoted to this piratical interest, but of a reckless daring that would not shrink from the violation of every principle, and the destruction of every other interest—one who would do the deed, because when done, it cannot be undone, relying on success, on selfishness, on our common depravity, to shield him from the personal consequences of his crimes, and not without hope that the greatness of his villany might even exalt him into a hero. The very man for this, of all the men in the wide world, was actually nominated by President Tyler, and though once rejected by the Senate, is now canvassing the most benighted slave district of this country, for a return to Congress, that, sustained by the voice of *such* a people, he may be again nominated under more favorable auspices. Observe, that when Mr. Wise was asked, during his canvass, whether he would serve his time out if he was elected, he refused to answer. That's the ambassador that is now wanted at Paris.

One consideration is full of hope to the friends of liberty. It is drawn from the nature of appeal which is first made to the planters of the South West for *money*. It seems these zealous counsellors of slavery are, after all, desirous first to keep their own nests well feathered. The fact that even before the late earthquakes, these piteous appeals were made to the planters of America to contribute for the support of the French planter's representatives at Paris, shows that the strong holds of slavery are tottering, and the utter inability of the American planters to pay their own debts, or to meet the yearly cost of their own subsistence, shows that the 'sinews of war' are not likely to be very *abundant* nor the war itself very long protracted. The 'postscript written by the hand of destiny,' we think will be far more likely to produce the impression of utter hopelessness, than to arouse any effective sympathy or largess. If this blow has indeed 'annihilated their last resources,' and if the cause of slavery is now about 'to find itself without defenders at the tribunal of the European world,' it is more likely that 'continental America' will think it best to let her defence there go by fault, and trust the future to what can be done at home. Let the seat of war then be removed to the new world.

Let the evidence here afforded, that the cause of slavery is one, be duly considered. The slaveholders of America, do not by their ostentatious declaration against the African slave trade, induce the slightest distrust among the patrons of the barracoons. And they are likewise very cautious not to let their zeal go too far. Hence Mr. Calhoun's and Mr. Cushing's opportune dislike of 'sentimental legislation.' The 'enormous sacrifices' of the operations heretofore carried on at Paris, may suggest various explanations in regard to General Cass, Robert Walsh, Henry Wheaton, and the German and Parisian press, &c, &c.

Communications.

A Letter from the Basket Maker.

Mr. Editor :—

I brought home the tracts which I got at your office, and carrying them to town meeting I began to distribute to all who would take them, without any regard to character as to friends or enemies to the cause. A friend observing my movement told me not to cast my pearls before swine. But I concluded the sower in the parable sowed all over the ground, and I would do the same with my seed of abolition, (as it might be called by way of accommodation) and I hope and believe that some will fall on good ground and bring forth fruit, although no doubt some will be choked by the thorns of selfishness. Some will wither and die after having sprung up for want of that determination and perseverance which is necessary, and more still it is very likely will be devoured by the evil spirit which possesses pro slavery men among us.

I met with but one who would not take a tract. I have since received the Long Bridge, and the Cause of Hard Times, in due time, and they too have been received with interest, and some have told me they are determined to carry the liberty vote in future. I hope they are sincere, but the ballot box will show,

THE BASKET MAKER.

May 6, 1843.

For the Liberty Standard.

State of Feeling in the South.

A recent letter to Rev. Dr. Osgood of Springfield, Mass., from his friend in the South, who is on a mission to slaveholders, gives encouarging proof that anti slavery truth is doing its appropriate work in the southern church. In speaking of an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of a pious slave by a professing slaveholder in the same church, the writer says: 'The time was, when such events never were noticed by the church, and I do not suppose that the one related will be noticed, but there are some christians around who *begin to notice*. Some around begin to sigh—some begin to inquire, 'May not the abolitionists be right?' But why do professors in a slave state begin to sigh, and to say they fear that the sins connected with slavery are awful? It is because they have heard some few remarks from those who are called abolitionists; and they hear that in the free states some are praying in earnest against that sin. O could they more generally know this, that christians, where slaves are not, pray against slavery, they would lift their voices and their hands in the cause of mercy. *If my eastern brethren were to ride along with and permit me to point at case after case, day after day, ere long they would begin to believe that it could not be greatly amiss if eastern christians were to fence the Lord's table against the slaveholder without delay.* I sometimes wish that our brethren of the east, who are afraid of abolition, would ride through several of the states of oppression.—But again I am afraid that if there, they would go only into the parlor and least there, and hear the masters and mistress' song about the peace of slavery; and go home only ready to tell that the noise of the abolitionists is doing more harm than good. O I do wish that some of our silent professors in the eastern States could be heard saying something compassionate. I wish they could convince those who live here that they do feel a little pity for the friendless.—Thank God! the principles of abolition are beginning to grow here.

'I told you in a former communication that a number of slaves along the Ohio river have recently bought themselves. 'The time was when such things did not happen—would not have been granted to the slave by his master if permission had been requested. Why are they now allowed to buy themselves? I think that it is because the slave (it is beginning to be seen) would emancipate himself in some other way, if forbidden to aim at such a purchase.'

For the Liberty Standard.

Letter from Mrs. Cobb, a Mormon Lady.

The article of which she complains went the rounds as a news item, and was supposed to be correct.—Ed.

Mr. Editor :—

One No. of your paper, dated Feb. 22, has fallen into my hand, in which a love of pure justice is very apparent. Indeed an intense devotion to the cause of the *injured* views to characterise the whole.

This circumstance is an encouragement to suggest the correction of one error, which though not editorial, it in a certain sense receives the editorial sanction, and it is but *just* that the medium through which error has flowed, should also admit its antidote—Truth. It is easy to attribute the circumstance, to which allusion has been made to the fact that the world is rife with misrepresentation and falsehood in relation to the subject, rather than any moral deficiency in many who publish them. But with all these palliations the objectionable paragraph is still to be seen in which is not one shadow of truth. I will quote it entire.

'The Mormons have recently sent out a large number of *female* preachers, of great talent, and surprising beauty.' I said not a *shadow* of truth was in the paragraph—possibly this is excessive contradiction, for there are, doubtless, among them 'a large number' of 'females of great talent,' (I know many,) and very probably 'surprising beauty' may deck some of them, adding outward lustre to the inward grace of a 'meek and quiet spirit.' So this may pass for a *shadow of truth*.

But that any *one*, to say nothing of a 'large number' have been by them sent out to *preach*, is positively incorrect.

The apostolic prohibition—'I suffer not a *woman* to teach in the churches' was not more universally heeded by the saints of Paul's time, than it now is by the Saints of the last days. And had you been a conversant with the truth in relation to them, as you, and all others must be with the falsehoods of their enemies, I am persuaded that no occasion for this communication would exist.

All I wish to ask, is, that it now be corrected, leaving it to your judgment, or inclination whether in your own words, or by the publication of this, or *any part* of it necessary to that object—And I will stand pledged to you, to the world, to sustain the truth herein expressed.

Since the year 1832, I have been vitally united with this abused, but *righteous* people, and consequently, intimately acquainted with all their proceedings.

Yours respectfully,
AUGUSTA COBB.

April, 1843.

Should you be disposed to send me a copy of the paper containing the correction, you will please direct to Mrs. Henry Cobb, Lynn, Mass.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. Editor:—

A communication in your last number calling in question the correctness of my statements in a previous article, is the only apology I have for again troubling you with a word of correction and explanation. I do not see that Mr. Hawes has thrown any new light on the subject, yet I hope his friendly interference will be the means of understanding and settling this *grave* matter.—

The resolution he referred to is the same one I spoke of at your office, and understood you to say it was the one you referred to.—In saying "we passed no such resolution at Hallowell as the one laid on the table at New Sharon" can any man suppose I meant to say there was nothing in these resolutions which would compare? I think not, but simply that nothing like the objectional point of that resolution. (1) I raised no objection to the resolution because it disfellowshipped slaveholders. (2) I understand it to say that by fellowshipping as christians those who apologise for slavery we support the bloody system. This I do not believe. (2) Again I think a man may vote for a slaveholder for office, i. e. for some offices and not sanction the "bloody system." (4)—Whether I am correct in these opinions or not, there is this difference between these resolutions. The first disfellowships not only slaveholders, but even apologists. Not those who justify, but plead in mitigation of the crime, of slavery, and also it insists upon exercising political power. The last simply disfellowships slaveholders. It is true that the substance of this is enhanced in the former resolution (5) but that the former is enforced in this is not true. If Mr H, will look at the matter again, he will see that our misunderstanding was not occasioned by this resolution. (6) I hope he will ever give us a practical commentary on his motto.—"Render unto all their dues."

C. SCAMMON.

New Sharon, May 1, 1843.

1. It would of course be supposed that you referred to the point you were talking about. I said that on the point of fellowship with slaveholders the two conventions took the same ground. This you denied. An attempt to shift an unpleasant issue is nothing new.

2. This is a singular statement at this time of day, as it will doubtless appear to those who were present.

3. This version of it is worse than the other. It affords no encouragement to adultery, does it? to embrace as a christian its open apologist! It affords no support to sheep-stealing does it? to embrace as a christian, him who stands by and wards off the charge of theft! But the perpetrator and apologist of crimes stand on the same moral ground, (only the latter is probably the worst,) and we sincerely hope Mr. S. will not preach jesuitism by holding up any other moral standard.

4. This is still more crooked. We hope he will take for his text next Sabbath, "He that ruleth over men *must be just*."

5. If the "substance," was there, did you not do wrong in virtually charging me with falsehood for saying so?

6. You explicitly denied my statement on this resolution, which statement I have proved true by the document.

But our readers will doubtless feel as little interest in any further discussion of this matter as we shall ourselves.

Liberality.—Mrs. Buckingham of Zanesville, Ohio, has left by her will, $10,000 for the education of females in Putnam Seminary; $1000 for a Parsonage for the Presbyterian church; $1000 each, to the Bible and Tract, $500 to the Tract, and $1000 to the Anti-slavery societies.

For the Liberty Standard.

Meeting House Burnt.

New Sharon, April 24, 1843.

Dear Brother :

This is a dark day to the Congregational Church in this place. Our meeting house is in ashes! It caught fire yesterday morning, by means of a defect, as is conjectured, in one of the stoves; and when the fire was first discovered, it was entirely beyond our control. Some of our people assembled for worship just in time to see the flames bursting from the windows. The sight was at at once painful and sublime. What could be more so? The curling smoke ascended to the clouds, and the flames and cinders followed. Nothing could be done but to look on and see it burn! The only object that was saved—with the exception of a few windows and doors—was the "Holy Bible." But this, if we estimate it by its *intrinsic worth*, is of more value than ten thousand meeting houses, though they was all made of gold. It teaches us what indeed we might learn without that "vanity and vexation of spirit" inscribed in all terrestrial objects,—But in addition to this, it directs us to 'a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' Yes, *eternal*—destined to remain forever. Its 'Builder and Maker' is *God*—that God without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground, and by whom the very hairs of our head are all numbered.

But, sir, though we recognize the hand of Providence in this thing, though we regard it not as the result of chance or of fate, but as happening under the superintendence of a wise and benevolent God, who 'hath done whatsoever he pleased;' yet we cannot but feel that our loss is great. My eyes affect my heart while I write. I look out of my study window, and see in a heap of smouldering ruins, all that remains of our sanctuary; and the words of the prophet force themselves upon the mind—'Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire; and all our pleasant things are laid waste.' Little did we think, yesterday morning, when preparing to 'go up to the sanctuary' with those 'who keep holy day,' that ere the sun should reach the meridian, we should be without a house of worship. But so it was. The effect of this intelligence upon one of the young sisters of the church was similar to that produced upon Eli the priest, when it was said to him 'the ark of God is taken.' When her father returned to his house and said—'Our meeting house is burnt,' she fell upon the floor, as if struck by the lightning of heaven. But she is alive and well.

Our 'holy house' was not peculiarly 'beautiful,' according to modern taste; for its architecture was not, as you are aware, of the most modern style. Yet it was a *good house*—built of first rate materials, and might have stood for aught that appears, long after the heads of its owners shall be reclining beneath the clods of the valley. It was erected in 1815, at an expense of about $4000, and was a monument of that 'zeal for God,' which glowed in the bosoms of at least *some* of its original proprietors. It was a legacy bequeathed to their children, and to their children's children. But it is gone; and the cheerful songs and solemn vows' which was uttered in it, are recorded in heaven.

When it was entirely consumed, and we had seen the end of it, our citizens of different denominations repaired to the Methodist Chapel, where its solemn 'funeral obsequies' were attended. Appropriate religious services were performed in which the clergymen of the various religious denominations in the place, kindly took part. Their remarks were creditable alike to their heads and to their hearts, and were adapted to soothe the feelings of those whom the hand of God had touched. A disposition to do what we can to wipe away the tear that glistens in the eye of sorrow, while it affords a luxury of delight to him who possesses it, 'does good like a medicine' to him who feels that he needs those expressions of sympathy, which come warm from the heart. To such expressions we listened yesterday, and they were peculiarly consoling. May God abundantly bless those who thus 'wept with them that wept.'

But here we are, with sympathizing friends indeed, but without a house in which to worship God. What shall we do? Do you say. Go to the mountain, and cut down timber, and build another. Our people could do this forthwith, and would set themselves about it immediately, if some able friend, or friends would furnish them with some materials—such as glass, nails, lime, &c. &c. which nothing but *money* will procure. And money is what they have not got, and cannot get.

Will our friends abroad think of us, and be prepared to give an agent—if we should send one among them—a kind reception? Brethren, we do need help, and any assistance you may be disposed to afford, would be thankfully received.

I do not "speak by commandment," but on my own responsibility. Our people are disposed to do what they can, but I fear that without some assistance, we shall be *houseless* for at least a year to come. With the aid of a few hundred dollars we might have a good house in six months.

Will our christian brethren, to whom God has given the good things of this world, "remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said," &c. and "Inasmuch," &c. They know the rest.

"As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing,"
I am your brother in the fellowship
Of the Gospel, J. T. Hawes.

☞ *Christian Mirror please copy.*

Henry Clay's Debts.—Every Whig paper is copying a story, proving that Clay, in one business transaction, refused to take advantage of a prior lien on the property of a relative, to the injury of other creditors. *Ergo*, he's a saint, and ought to be President! We have a tale to tell of the same Henry Clay. At this moment he's wrongfully withholding $100,000 from about 50 *poor laborers*, whom he has compelled to work for him, without wages, for 25 years past! He keeps them "sleek," in flesh, to enable them to work and then plunders them of $5,000 a year. He is just to the rich and powerful—*his equals; but a tyrant over the poor laborer!*

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, MAY 10, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon.'

For Governor,
JAMES APPLETON, of Portland.
For Representatives to Congrers, Lincoln District,
CHARLES C. CONE.

A New Plan--Hear! Hear!

Anti-Slavery tract distribution is one of the most useful methods that can well be adopted, at an equal expense, for the promotion of our cause. Regular organizations for this object are forming in N. York, and elsewhere. In this state inestimable benefit has resulted from the publication of tracts, but we have no system for obtaining funds, adequate to the merits of this department.

A plan similar to the following has been adopted in Ohio, with high success, which is precisely the thing for this state, and which can be made exceedingly useful.

We propose to publish a monthly paper of eight pages, to be called 'Seventy Six,' each page to contain two columns of the width of columns in the Liberty Standard, and of suitable length, *at 15 cents a year*, payable always in advance. It will be filled with the most important matter, and such as the exigency may require, upon the grand cause of Liberty.

Let this plan be sustained with spirit, and it would at once double the number of anti slavery readers in the state, present the cause to to some extent, to thousands of minds now ignorant of it, give it hold upon a great mass of society beyond our present means of doing, greatly extend a taste for anti slavery reading, and exert an important influence on the elections.

Simply one thing is necessary to secure these results, viz: that the friends of liberty in each town perform the labor of obtaining subscribers. With their vigorous co-operation we can have a circulation of 10,000 in a few months. A man in the office a few days since said he could get 40 in his town, another 30, another 20. Each County should be filled with them. The first No. is to contain that Florida Law. This measure involves so little expense that it runs entirely clear of hard times—they cannot be named.

We look to our Freewill Baptist friends for efficient co-operations in this object. Few of them now take the Liberty Standard, but it is confidently believed thousands would rejoice to add to the amount of excellent reading on this subject they now have in the Morning Star, the publication we here propose. We respectfully ask preachers, and others in that denomination, to *Help* in this matter, and send us 3,000 subscaibers.

We wish to have out three numbers, at least, before election, and it will be easy to strike off a large extra number at any particular time, should it be thought necessary. No time is to be lost. A little more than three months is to do the work for both state and congressional elections—the work of one and two years for the slave. It is important to have this thing attended to without delay in order that we may make arrangements for paper, &c.

In behalf of bleeding humanity and insulted justice, we earnestly ask activity and self-denial commensurate with the stupendous object for which we labor.

Corrections.—Judge Williams, instead of 'Miller," as was said last week, is expected to attend the London Convention.

The article on the W. Indies contained an error respecting the amount of Coffee in 1842--3. That crop was more than three millions greater than that of the previous year.

The Morning Star.—Another vol. of this excellent paper is commenced, with a new and beautiful dress. We doubt whether any other paper in N. England has done more good in the same time than this. It dares to speak the truth when that truth is unpopular.

The Bangor Courier thinks the conduct of Great Britian respecting the slave trade should be carefully scrutinized. We have no objection to that, but would it not be well to scrutinize our own pretensions on that subject? And to come a little nearer home, what would be thought of British hostility to the slave trade, were that Government to employ Don Blanco as their principal agent for its suppression? Whigs and democrats will see the application.

Mr. McDonough and his Slaves.

Some time last year colonizationists greatly praised a Mr. McDonough, at N. Orleans, for discovering a new process of procuring exiles to Liberia. A few months since a more particular statement of the matter appeared, but it hardly seemed to us worthy of notice. Lately, however, colonization, and other pro-slavery papers, have taken it up in earnest, and this man is likely to become as famous as Dr. Chambers was some years ago for discovering a remedy for intemperance. The Eastport Sentinel calls it "real benevolence," and the Christian Mirror last week had a long account of it, praising highly such slave-holding, and such emancipation.

Mr. McD. seems to have been one of the kindest sort of slaveholders. He found his slaves must work on Sunday, or suffer, hence he gave them Saturday afternoon. Their industry was such that he perceived they were laying up money, and the question occurred to him whether it would not be profitable to him to allow them to purchase their time by their extra labor, and thus become free, when they should all go to Liberia. The plan was proposed to the slaves and accepted. In six years another half day was purchased; in four years another day; in two years & a quarter, one day more; one year and a half, the fourth; one year the fifth, and six months the last, making *fourteen years and a half*, when they became free to leave the country. Six mos. more paid the balance due for the children, and they were all shipped for Liberia in 1842.

As this example is held up by the standard-bearers of morality and religion as pious and philanthropic, it should be examined.

1. This process of 'preparation' for freedom, as it is called, was not necessary, even on the testimony of Mr. McDonough; for he says expressly that 'they (the slaves) *had at all times previous thereto been a well disposed and orderly people*.' Besides, that old obsolete theory of 'preparation' has long since been proved false, both by common sense and actual experiment.

2. Mr. McD. claims no benevolence, for he says it was a mere business transaction, and that they had performed more and better labor than ordinary, and had paid him a sum of money by which he purchased twice their number from Va. and N. Carolina. It was mere speculation in humanity.

3. The slaves had nothing but his word and continued good will, under all the liabilities of misfortune and death, as security for their freedom on the specified terms, and this security would have failed ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

4. Should they die before their freedom was affected, all their extra labor and hard earned money which had been paid would belong to the master. This risk, with 80 human beings in 15 years, was all in his favor.

5. It was a shrewd plan to dispose of his worn out slaves, which is an important object with slaveholders. He secured all the best of their lives—15 years of hardest labor—and avoided their future maintenance.

6. His plan was finely calculated to stimulate the slave trade. It was this:—to go to Va., Ky., &c,, purchase men and women, chain them, take them south, work the best of their lives out of them, ship the dregs of humanity and discharge them on the plague-smitten shore of Africa, return to Washington or Norfolk, take in another cargo, and thus keep up this great commercial traffic in blood, providing victims for the plague and affording a market for the slave-breeders.

7. He seized on his fellow creatures, wrested from them their unalienable rights, and then stipolated that upon 15 years hard and faithful labor, together with all that the love of remote liberty could wring from them by midnight toil and most sparing economy, and on condition that they should abandon their homes, kindred and country and lay their worn out bodies on another continent, he would restore what he had robbed them of, and consider his claim canceled.

8. This case was most cruel. He held up before them a fallacious promise of freedom, which, after all their anticipations, would be of no value. A little more than 4000 have been transported from this country to Africa in 24 years, and probably the present population of the colonies does not much exceed 2000.

9. It was a case of extraordinary villany, however covered up with pious cant. It is bad enough to hold men in slavery by bars, bolts, handcuffs, fetters and chains; but to transform the noblest elements of human nature into trammels of slavery—to bind a man to slavery by his love of liberty—to manufacture the fondest hopes, and highest principles of his being into whips and chains, is most ingenious knavery.

10. But one fact of great importance is demonstrated by this instance of remarkable baseness. Mr. McDonough has shown clearly that the slaves need nothing but the possession of the natural motive—that of reward, in other words, their liberty, to awaken them to the highest industry and enterprise. While toiling to acquire what they knew was their own, he says:

"From the day on which I made the agreement with them, an entire change appeared to come over them; they were no longer apparently the same people, a steadiness, a care, an economy, an industry took possession of them, to which there seemed no bounds but in their physical strength. They were never tired of laboring, and seemed as though they never could effect enough.

11. One other thing is equally clear and impressive from the transaction, viz: an inextinguishable and dauntless love of liberty in the bosom of the slaves. What will they not do to be free! What will they not cheerfully suffer to obtain the poor fragments of that for which their natures pant!

12. When such conduct as the above is extolled in a country as christian, is it to be expected that true religion will have much effect on the consciences of men?

A Good Suggestion.

P——, N. H., April 19, 184

Brother Alden:—Will you send one copy of the Emancipator and Free American to—— ——and—— ——, and I will see you paid. I am here on a visit to my father's, and these are brothers of mine. They will be old enough to vote in a few years, and I intend they shall have the reading of your paper, and also the Advocate. I have one brother who will be old enough to vote at the next election, and he says he is anxious of nothing more than to carry a Liberty Ticket. We must take care that the young men vote against slavery. One dollar of this I am to pay, and my brothers half a dollar apiece. This would be a good way for others, who may wish to have some of their relatives read anti slavery suggestions.—[Emancipator.]

The above suggests most important considerations. Within five years young men enough will come forward to the ballot-box for the first time to demolish slavery alone. How immense the obligation of such young men to become prepared to exercise the tremendous power of the ballot in a manner worthy of American youth, worthy the age in which they are to live, and for the rights of man! Fathers and mothers have a vast responsibility here. Should their sons, through want of information and proper instruction, give their votes to rivet the chains already worn into the souls of their countrymen, will not extraordinary crime be found in their skirts? A dying christian father recently called his sons to him, and charged them never to do as he had done in voting for slaveholders and pro slavery men, but to vote for liberty.

Do not neglect the young men.

Henry Clay and New York.

The address of the whigs in the legislature of that state closes thus:

"Under the banner of that Great Statesman will the victories of 1840 revindicate themselves by new triumphs from the base slanders and bitter taunts of their enemies and the benignant results so fondly and justly anticipated from the Presidency of Gen. Harrison, but blighted by his death, shall be more than realized under the ascendancy of the profound ability, the ripe experience, the transcendent civic genius of HENRY CLAY."

We tell the reluctant whigs of Maine that they *must* take him. It's a bitter pill but it can't be helped. "All hands on deck" when the Kennebec Journal, Waldo Signal, &c. are obliged to run up the Clay flag.

Rev. John Chaney, lately of this state, now of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., writes in a letter published in the Peoples Advocate, as follows:

A few days since the citizens of this same town, held a meeting for the choice of town officers—the friends of liberty got up a ticket of their own, and the two old parties united on one ticket against them. And the Liberty party came within seven votes of carrying their ticket against all their enemies combined. Last year there were not six abolitionists in the town as I am told.—Our folks choose their officers in this town in a few days, and the thing moves just as it did in Bridgewater. The old parties unite to fight the abolitionists. Our folks think they shall come pretty well up to a tie with their opponents here. When I came here, there was not seven voting abolitionists in town as I was informed.

The Age and the Report.

"Our readers will recollect that the minority bill received the sanction of the House, but was rejected nearly unanimously by the Senate. The question involved in the Bill is hardly more than a speculative one, so far as Maine is concerned, the instances being so rare, of refuge being sought here, by runaway slaves. It is certain nevertheless, that such sort of legislation as was proposed by the minority bill, although of little or no practical importance, would not fail to produce deep exasperation at the south, and to weaken the bonds of the union, without any corresponding benefit.

We did not propose to discuss the subject, however, but intended merely to call attention to the able and perspicuous reasoning of Dr. Hubbard's Report."

It was probably feared that the bold action of the House on the subject referred to might alarm the overseers, and awaken suspicion of the soundness of the 'democracy,' but it is probable the above will allay their fears. The Age seems to sympathize with that benighted *dough-face* in the Legislature who was afraid of offending the slavebreeders. It is a new argument, and one worthy of a pro-slavery democracy, that the legislation of Maine in behalf of human liberty should be influenced by a fear of *exasperating* tyrants, at the south or elsewhere. To gratify the overseers, it seems, is to strengthen the union! and this is the key which unlocks the whole democratic policy, and indeed the policy of the country by which liberty has been sacrificed on her own soil.

This question is something more than speculation in this state, six or eight injured men having sought protection here from slavery within the last year, and several having been pursued to this state,

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The parties--The Tariff.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Last week we gave the views of the prominent candidates of the democrats, except Mr. Van Buren, which it will be well to fix distinctly in the memory. This week we are able to present the views of Van Buren on the matter of protection contained in his answer to the Indiana convention. After stating that "commercial regulations with a view to the encouragement of domestic interests is within the constitutional power of Congress," and that a tariff for revenue necessarily involves protection, he adds:

> The position assumed by your convention, and in which I fully concur, is, that the incidental protection thus derived, is all the legislative favor which can at this day be conferred upon the manufacturer without great injustice to other interests.
>
> When the convention speak of a discriminating tariff for revenue, I understand them as referring to discriminations below the maximum rate of duties upon imported articles, not designed to increase the protection already afforded to domestic manufacturers, but to carry out views of policy different in their character, and which may properly be embraced in such a measure.
>
> Of the constitutional power to make discriminations, I have no doubt. Equally clear it is that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement of the government, and constitutes a feature in every principal tariff bill which is to be found upon our statute book. They are indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill, whether the design be to guard against smuggling on the one hand, where the nature of the article is such as to afford facilities for that practice, or on the other to prevent loss to the treasury by the imposition of duties higher than the value of the article will bear, and thus prohibiting its introduction into the country.

The amount of the above is, that the tariff of duties should be high enough to support the government, and that it should be so laid as to afford the greatest protection to American interest, i. e. that there should be discrimination.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, it is stated, made a famous speech in Kentucky not long since, and not having yet seen it, we take the following notice of it from the Emancipator.

The admitted head of the Whig party, is Henry Clay—"the life, soul, and living embodiment of Whig principles." The main reason why Massachusetts abolitionists are required to support him and the Whig party, is, that he and they are in favor of the protective system. Now, look at the last exhibition of his and their real principles. It was advertised in the papers of Lexington Kentucky, April 5, that Mr. Clay was to make a speech "in vindication of the Whig party and himself." The paper of April 11, says that his speech "was one of the great orator's happiest efforts," and never surpassed even by himself, and that it "removes every fancied ground of complaint against the Whigs of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and was a complete and triumphant vindication both of himself and the Whig party, from the aspersions which have been cast upon them." That, "upon the questions of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. C. conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time, furnishes adequate incidental protection to American Industry."

Here is proof that Mr. Clay has abandoned the "protective system," and now only holds to such "INCIDETAL PROTECTION" as may arise out of a tariff which "affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration"—which is precisely Mr. Benton's ground.

Where now is the mighty difference in the position of these men, and of the parties they represent? What is there at issue for which the personal rights of millions should be deferred? Nothing. All that vast amount of editorial ink and partizan zeal, which is to be expended on this subject, is only to keep up party machinery, by which a long retinue of expectants may be curried into office. In fact but one kind of a tariff can be adopted, and lest the people should learn that both parties are essentially agreed on the matter, and that nothing is really at stake, the leaders of those parties are obliged to misrepresent even their own friends.

As we said in 1840, so we say again, there is nothing in the perpetual cry about "tariff," and "protection," for which the Great Question of liberty before the country ought to give place for an hour.

A White Fugitive from Slavery. A Mr. Lee of Maysville, Ky. advertises seven runaway slaves, and among them is a female, whom he thus describes:

'Fanny, the mother of the four children, is about 25 years of age, *white as most white women, straight light hair!*' [Journal Commerce.]

'Land of the free!' Runaway *mothers* advertised! How came this mother to leave her four children, in that state where Henry Clay says slaves are so happy?

N. B. Nothing is said about this young woman being a *wife*. Slave women can be mothers, but they *cannot* be wives. If those *four* little children had not been previously torn from her, think of that last look—that last embrace—that last kiss, before she took her flight!

Sparks Life of Washington.—Another number of this highly interesting and beautifully printed work is received, but it was No. 10, while No. 9 is wanting.

The style of this work is not so stately as that of Marshall, but more vivid and interesting.

Mr. Everett has declined the mission to China.

Lord Ashburton and Gen. Cass.

Lord Ashburton has received a vote of thanks in the House of Lords for his successful negotiation of the treaty. The motion was moved by Lord Brougham, who accompanied it with a powerful and magnanimous speech. In the course of it he alluded to Lewis Cass, our late minister to France, in terms most withering and just. Mr. Cass had exerted his utmost zeal to prevent France from co-operating with other christian nations for the suppression of the slave trade, which of course was entirely officious in him. And when the treaty was concluded, he again volunteered his efforts to break it up and plunge the country into war in defence of the slave trade.—Failing in this, he resigned, came home, and commenced a war on the government, as it would seem, for not conforming to his wishes. Mr. Webster scarcely left a fragment of him, and it would seem that Brougham has finished the business. There is also a class of stool-pigeon politicians, who are treated with equal propriety.

Lord Brougham.—"There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob-hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name might might be clear, as the guilt was undivided—he ment General Cass, whose breach of duty to humanity as a man, and as the free decendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertions, as if some demon had whispered to him—

'Disjice pacem, sere semina belli.'

This person who had been sent to maintain peace, and to preside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by the circulation of statements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other arguments of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negociations between France and England, with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India—he did all this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster.

And he had done all this, for what? For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty republic. For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob feeling of the lowest rabble of the United States. He (Lord Brougham) need scarcely say, that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England; but he had taken upon himself to assert that, wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians of inferior caste and station—a groveling, groundling set of politicians—a set of mere rabble, as contradistinguished from persons of property, of respectability, and of information—in that quarter, among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries.

Hallowell Young Men's Society.

The performances before that Society last Thursday evening, were of a highly creditable character. The Address by W. A. Woodbridge was well written, and characterized by neatness and good sense.

The Poem by C. Chamberlain was of more than ordinary merit. The theme was well chosen and well sustained, the sentiments were manly and true; and both the Poem and the delivery were animated with the true fire of poetry and eloquence. That young gentleman has great responsibility for the improvement and use of his talents.

The Society has done itself honor in its exhibitions the past season, and it is hoped that another season they will benefit themselves and gratify the public still more highly.

☞The National A. S. Standard in publishing that recent letter from Tennessee, struck out the passage, *'Carry your principles to the polls!'*

Fatal Rail Road Accident!

We learn by the Bunker Hill Aurora, that the train on the Charlestown Branch Railroad ran off the track a few days since, on the bridge near the State Prison, into 20 feet of water. Two men were killed, viz: S. H. Brown of Ipswich, and Edward Hosmer of Acton. Miss Hill had her collar bone broken and and her anckle fractured, and several others were badly bruised. The calamity was occasioned by a rail being loose.

That mode of conveyance must be controlled with more care.

The Anglo American.—This is the title of a new periodical published in N. Y., of the size of the New World, for $3,00 a year. It is devoted to entertaining literature, general intelligence, politics, fine and useful arts, etc. etc. We should be happy to see another number of the Anglo American.

The case of the Roman Catholic Priest, Wieozoeflin, indicted for committing a horrible outrage on Mrs. Schmall, came up for trial in the Evansville [Ia.] Circuit Court. The jury could not agree. eleven beings for his conviction, and one for his acqittal. The jury were out 24 hours.—He gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, in the sum of $4,000.

Gov. Morton to Gov. McDowell.

Council Chamber,
Boston, March 10, 1843.

To his excellency James McDowell,
Governor of the State of Virginia.

Sir—Your communication of the 17th ultimo has received that consideration which the highest respect for the ancient commonwealth and its chief magistrate should inspire.

I regard it as a sacred duty to fulfil towards other states amply every obligation which the constitution and the laws of the United States impose upon the executive authority of Massachusetts. In the present instance you ask of me a revision and reversal of a decision of my predecessor. I derive my only knowledge of the facts in the case from the documents which he left on the files of the executive department, and on which he passed his judgment. My predecessor was possessed of all the powers which have developed on me; and in the exercise of those powers, made a full disposition of the question before him. On my coming into office, it was *res judicata*; and I am not willing to assume the perogative of a court of errors.

To reverse an executive decision of this class would be wholly without precedent in this commonwealth, and would in this case be the less justifiable as I am informed and verily believe that no such person as the one whose surrender you require of me has been within the limits of this jurisdiction at any time since my receipt of your communication.

I am, with high consideration and respect,
Your excellency's obedient servant,
MARCUS MORTON.

Gov. Morton is mistaken. Latimer has been all the while in Massachusetts and is there still.

☞ The Devil's Sentinels!—So Mr. Colver aptly termed those christians and ministers, who try to keep the subject of slavery out of the pulpit and church meeting. They undertake between God's rebukes of the sin of slavery and the conscience of the sinner. It is the devil's business, and good men should not do his work!

Kidnapping.—Sunday before last, five men, Kingsley, Robb and Fulton—the names of the two others not known—arrived in Painesville, Ohio, in pursuit as they said of a mulatto Methodist preacher charged with burglary and rape upon a white married woman in Stark co, some time last July or August. A colored man named John Mason, who had resided in Painesville for seven or eight years, was arrested by them as answering to the description of the alleged offender. Some suspicion were aroused that all was not right, and it was soon noised about that the strangers were kidnappers from Kentucky. A scuffle ensued, Mason escaped, and Kingsley, Robb and Fulton were taken into custody on a charge of kidnapping. Their examination is to take place next Monday. The Telegraph says the affair has produced no little excitement throughout the country,

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The Methodist Preacher and the Slaveholder. In the early days of Methodism in the South, there was a Methodist preacher travelling in Virginia, named G. who preached against slavery with all his might.—He was a bold, *fearless*, uncompromising man, and was faithful in season, and out of season, to *use up* the *peculiar institution*. On a quarterly meeting occasion, Mr. G was expected to preach. When some of the brethren saw him coming, one of them said to another, 'there comes Mr. G.—You must speak to him, and caution him against preaching about slavery here; *it wont do*.' Accordingly the padlock was put on the preacher's lips, and in his discourse no allusion was made to the *delicate subject*. The next day, being the Sabbath, Mr. G. preached again. 'Brethren,' said he, 'yesterday I preached to please *man*, and I am sorry for it; if the Lord will forgive me this time, I am determined to do so no more. To-day, by the grace of God, I shall try to preach the *whole* truth against *all* sin, He then proceeded in in his sermon, and preached with great power against slavery; he charged the people with rioting in luxury and ease, on the sweat and blood, the bones and *marrow*, of the poor slaves. His sermon greatly exasperated some of the wicked slave holders, who were conscience-smitten on the spot. One of them denounced the preacher in wrathful terms, and threatened to beat him, the first time he could lay hands on him. Sometime after, the slaveholder, while travelling on horseback, met the preacher, when the following scene occurred.

'Is not your name G. the Methodist preacher?'

'Yes sir.'

'Well, sir, I don't like what you said at the meeting about our *niggers*. What business have you to intefere with our property? I swore that I would thrash you, if ever I got a chance and now I mean to do it.'

Well, friend, don't come at a man so. Let us get off and go about the business quietly, if you are resolved to beat me.

They both dismounted, and the slaveholder shewed a determination to put his threat in execution.

'Now, says father G., you see I am a strong man, able to defend myself. The Lord never gave these vigorous limbs, for nothing, and I shall make good use of them in self defence, if you attempt to injure me?'

The slave holder then rushed at him, and the preacher simply threw his arms around him, and held him fast, in a tight embrace, as the bear is said to do. He then gave the poor sinner a complete shaking, *jounced* him up and down, as if he would shake every particle of the *peculiar institution* out of him.

'Now, sir, you call yourself a *great man*, forsooth, what do you mean by threatening, and attempting to abuse an innocent preacher of the Gospel of peace for simply doing his duty.'

'O, please sir, let me go—you will squeeze me to death.'

'No, you shall not go till I give you one more lesson. You most repeat the Lord's prayer to me, every word of it.'

'I can't, for I never knew it in all my life.'

'Then I will teach it to you.'

'So the preacher actually made the poor fellow recite the lesson, and then *emancipated* him from his temporary *bondage*.

The above anecdote was told to me, by one of the most respectable Methodist preachers in the city of Baltimore—but it will not do at present to give *names*.—[Western Citizen.]

Maryland.—A friend writes: 'The signs of the times in this State, give evidence of the mighty progress of your great and glorious principles. Go ahead! Gravitation is not more certain than the perfect, eternal triumph of your cause!'—[Bangor Gazette.]

General Intelligence.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

The following is from the Journal of Commerce and which also states that about $80,000 were covered with insurance.

Nearly eight squares of buildings have been consumed, including the Methodist church, Jones' hotel and about 100 other buildings, among which were some of the most splendid residence in the place.—Besides this, the Rail Road Depot, Furnace, Machine shop, and Bridge; and in every fact every building connected with the depot; also 6 locomotives, tools, and every other article belonging to the same, saving 8 locomotives, and the cars, which were not in at the time.

There have also been entirely consumed, 1,000,000 shingles, 800,000 staves, 10,000 barrels turpentine and 3,000 barrels of tar, besides other goods and merchandise, of which I can get no account, to a large amount.

The estimated loss is $500,000, of which the Rail Road Co. come in for $100,000.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Family of Four Persons Murdered.

A report of the most shocking case of wholesale butchery that stains the annals of our peaceful State comes to us this morning from Warren county. A family of four persons consisting of John Castner, wife and child, and John B. Park, a brother-in-law, living at Change Water furnace, Port Colden, on Morris Canal, was found barbarously murdered early yesterday morning, by a neighbor who was passing towards the Port. He first discovered the mangled body of Castner in a sink hole on one side of the road, some 2 or 300 yards from the house, to which of course he hastened with all possible speed, but found no answer to his knock. The other neighbors were instantly called, and on throwing open the door, the body of Mrs. Castner was found, with her murdered infant in her arms, lying in bed, killed apparently by stabs in the neck.

On going up stairs the neighbors found a hired boy, some 15 or 16 years old, in his bed severely wounded by similar stabs, unable to give any account whatever of the dreadful occurrence, not knowing even how he was hurt, though having possession of his senses. They next entered Mr. Park's room, and also found his body in bed, he having been killed in the same way, apparently by the same instrument. Mr. P. was an unmarried man of some sixty years. On returning to the lower story of the house, two boys, from 6 to 10 years old, Mr. Castner's eldest children, were found asleep in the room adjoining their mother's perfectly unconscious of the dreadful tragedy enacted during the night.

The whole neighborhood was of course immediately alarmed, and measures were promptly adopted to trace the unknown murderers, including a reward of $1000. Money appears to have been their object, as the family was reputed to be rich. Mr. Park, it is said had drawn several thousand dollars from the Belvidere bank, which was found undisturbed in his closet. Castner's desk was found open, and may have been robbed of more or less money, but nothing certain is known about it. His pistols, for he always kept weapons of defence at hand, were found undisturbed.

A coroner's inquest was held as soon as possible by Justice Arndt and Anderson, and a verdict of wilful murder, by persons unknown, was rendered. No clue had been obtained to lead to any discovery when our informants, Messrs Jacob T. Thompson, and Gideon L. Swissher, left the place yesterday. It was conjectured that Castner, who was a strong, athletic man of 35 or 40 years, must have been called out of bed and murdered on the road, as there were marks of a scuffle near the lime stone sink hole where the body, cut and bruised, apparently by some rails from the fence, was found.

The scene of the shocking affair is about 55 miles west of Newark, within 2 miles of Port Colden, on the Morris Canal, about 10 miles this side of Belvidere, and within 3 miles of the village of Mansfield. A robust looking foreigner, who wore spectacles, came into the neighborhood some few weeks since, and was seen during Monday, but was not present at the examination, nor was it known that he had any knowledge of it. The wounded boy, it is tho't will recover, but he can throw no light whatever on the case. The physician thought from the appearance of the wounds, and the fact that the bodies were yet warm when discovered that the murders must have been perpetrated after midnight or near Tuesday morning.

The facts were this morning duly verified before Gov. Pennington, who promptly issued proclamations, offering a reward of $300 for apprehending the person or persons who committed the crime, payable on conviction. The friends of the deceased family have offered a reward of $1000, making a total of $1300.

Later information states that a wagon track, which was made the night the murder was committed, has been traced to a certain house not far distant, and two men believed to be the murderers have been arrested.

Deacon Giles' Distillery.

We were informed the other day, that our friend, James N. Buffum, of Lynn, has bought the old still-house in Salem, which was immortalized by Cheever's Dream about Deacon Giles, and is preparing to convert it into a manufactory of some kind; but that before the machinery is put up, he designs to have a real cold-water celebration, at which Cheever is to deliver a speech. What a change since 1836, when the same man was imprisoned thirty days for the crime of dreaming "odium upon lawful business" of the distiller. Now, the retailing of all intoxicating drinks is prohibited by law in the whole county of Essex, the Deacon is sunk into obscurity, the fires of the still are extinguished, and the Attorney General who conducted the prosecution is driven from his office by the voice of the people. I well remember that Mr. Austin gave me a caution here in Boston, against exhibiting a copy which I had just brought from New York, of the print of the distillery and its works.—Is that print now indictable? Will some body ask Judge Strong?

Judge Jay.—The New World says that "the bar of Westchester co. of both parties, with few exceptions, recommend the reappointment of the Judge. But our democratic Governor cared nothing for the voice of the people. His successor, Judge Tompkins, is said to be incapable of discharging the duties of the office, on account of his bodily infirmities.

Cure for Chewing Tobacco.—Read the following paragraph:

Economy.—Tobacco which has been chewed once, may be rendered fit for chewing a second time, by dipping it in vinegar and water, and drying it in the sun. A colored gentleman in this city sells hundreds of pounds per week, which has been renewed in this manner. He can safely recommend it, as he has chewed it all himself, and knows it to be genuine.—[Baltimore Patriot.]

The Peoria, Illinois, Register of April 14th states that spring has come in earnest. The river is alive with boats, and the levee is dark with busy human beings.

A London editor calculates that the National Debt of Great Britian is equal to a dollar a minute from the commencement of the world.

The last number of the Southern Literary Messenger contains an "*Ode to Liberty*," and other poems written by "George Horton, a negro boy, *belonging to a respectable farmer* residing a few miles from Chapel Hill, in North Carolina."

Prize Fight.—A brutal fight took place about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, between an Englishman named Freeman and a Philadelphian. One hundred and seventy rounds were fought, and Freeman was so shockingly bruised, that the physician gave no encouragement of his recovery.

Iron Manufacture.—Iron was first made in this country, in 1714, in Virginia. In N. York, Orange county, a furnace was first erected in 1751; and 1500 tons of pig and 1000 of bar made annually. The great iron chain that crossed the Hudson during the Revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon there in 1816.—In the United States, 1840, there was made 347,400 tons of pig iron. Twenty years ago Great Britain made only 400,000 tons, now she makes makes 1, 258. 781.

Tobacco.—We find among the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that a report was read by the Secretary from the Committee remonstrating against the use of tobacco, and recommending the clergyman of the M. E. Churches to abstain from the use of that article.

Bible Depository.

A Depository of the American Bible Society may be found in the care of E. BOND, Hallowell where Bibles and Testaments, can be purchased at cost for distribution among the destitute.

York County Convention.

A Liberty Convention will be held at South Berwick on Wednesday the third day of June next, to continue two days if desirable.

All friends of Liberty and enemies of Slavery are desired to be there. York County must awake. Let us have a great meeting.

JOSEPH HILLIARD and others.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the respective members of the Board of Trustees of Hallowell Academy, that the annual meeting of said Trustees will be held in the Academy Building on Wednesday the 31st day of May current, 9 o'clock A. M. agreeably to the by-laws.

WILLIAMS EMMONS, Sec'y.

Hallowell, May 3, 1843.

Particular Notice.

All persons having books belonging to the Library of the Young Men's Society, are requested to return them immediately to the library, or leave them at M. Stevens' Bookstore.

Hallowell Young Men's Society.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at their Hall on Thursday eve.

A full attendance is important.

Per Order, J. E. Masters, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, by the Rev. Dr. Tappan, Benjamin A. G. Fuller Esq. to Miss Harriette S. daughter of Daniel Williams Esq.

In Leeds, by Rev. W. Foss, Mr. Nath'l Moulton of New Bedford, Mass. to Elvira J. Dean of Leeds.

In Turner, by the same, Mr. Benjamin Safford to Miss Hannah Hutchins, both of Turner.

Marriage Extraordinary.—The Concord N. H. Courier of Friday last, has the following announcement under the proper head:—"In this town, *by* Dea. John B. Chandler and Miss Maria French, Dea. John B. Chandler to Miss Maria French—two non-resistants married by themselves to themselves—all on the Sabbath day, at the breakfast table, calling upon God and the family present, to bear witness to the act."

DEATHS.

In Bath, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Joseph McKenney.

In Waldorboro', 1st ult. Mrs. Mary Clouse, 82. Mr. Phillip Stahl, 83. 3d, Mr. Peter Lightfoot, 96. Mrs. Catharine Vannah, 82. 28th, Mr. John Studley, 87. 2d inst. Mr. Benjamin Wellman, 92. Mr. John Creamer, 83—both revolutionary pensioners.

In Gardiner, 14th inst. Maj. David C. B. Bowman, aged 25.

In Monmouth, Josiah Tilton, aged 46. Widow Towle, aged 70.

In Whitefield, Ann Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of Elbridge and Harriet Tobey aged 14 months.

In Sidney, 22d ult. Joshua Waymouth, formerly of Litchfield, aged 78 years and 4 months.

DALLY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, for burns, scalds and all inflammation; it will extract the pain occasioned by Fire or any scalding hot liquid in a very few minutes and will heal without leaving a scar when immediately applied. For sale by S. ADAMS.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir,

AS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for the cure of Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which the human frame is subject to. SAMUEL ADAMS.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yard.		
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42	do	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½	"	do
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42	do	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do	do
Pressed cloth,	25		do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr, Agent
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

NOTICE.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the States:

Dear Friends:—

The providence of God having placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of holding a United States A. S. Convention at Buffalo, on the 24th and 25th days of May next, as appointed, owing to the thick ice which covers Lake Erie, and as we are credibly informed by friends in Ohio will not probably be removed till the middle of June next, in consequence of which our friends in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan could not attend except at great inconvenience and expense—the navigation of said Lake being indispensable, or nearly so, to their attendance—the said Convention is therefore postponed until the first Wednesday and Thursday in September next, the 6th and 7th, at Buffalo, when we shall hope to have returns from the London Convention. It is hoped each State will send as many delegates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend.

ALVAN STEWART, Chair.
E. W. GOODWIN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
BERIAH GREEN,
WILLIAM GOODELL.

April 20, 1843.

N. B. All papers in the United States are desired to publish this notice; and all Anti Slavery papers will take pains to circulate this notice early.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1843.

THREE DOLLARS TO BOSTON.

The [illegible] Steamer

J. W. RICHMOND,

NATH'L KIMBALL, Master,

WILL, until further notice run as follows:—leaving Steamboat Wharf Hallowell every MONDAY and THURSDAY at [illegible] Gardiner at [illegible], and Bath at [illegible] o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave [illegible] Wharf Boston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, $[illegible] } [illegible]
[illegible] B[illegible], [illegible] } Extra

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, [illegible] Readfield, W[illegible], Farmington &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec will find this a very expeditious route as a good Stage runs regularly between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending [illegible] by persons in any way connected with the Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any package so sent.

HOWARD & PAGE Agents.

Hallowell, April 20 [illegible]

State of Maine.

KENNEBEC, ss.—To the [illegible] of our respective Counties, or either of their Deputies,

Greeting.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of URIAH H. VIRGIN of Wayne in the County of Kennebec, Gentleman, to the value of Eighty Dollars, and summon the said Virgin (if he may be found within your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Dist. Court for the Middle District, next to be holden at Augusta within and for our said County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of August next, then and there in our said Court to answer unto SETH MAY of Winthrop in said County, Esquire. In a plea of the case for that the said defendant at said Winthrop on the twenty sixth day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six by his promissory note of that date by him signed for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of forty-one dollars and six cents on demand with interest. Also for that the said defendant, on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, at Winthrop, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of nine dollars and forty cents, by his memorandum in writing of that date by him signed, then and there promised the plaintiff, to pay him the same sum on demand with interest. Yet though often requested, the said defendant has not paid said sums or any part thereof, but neglects and refuses so to do—To the damage of the said May (as he says) the sum of eighty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this Writ, with your doings therein.

Witness, Asa Redington, Esquire, at Augusta, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

A. R. Nichols, *Clerk.*

KENNEBEC, ss.—District Court, Middle District, April Term, 1843.

Seth May, vs. Uriah H. Virgin,

Ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the defendant by publishing an attested copy of the plaintiff's writ and of this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, a public newspaper printed in Hallowell, in said County, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec on the first Tuesday of August next, that he may then and there appear and answer to the same if he shall see cause.

Attest: A. R. Nichols, *Clerk*

A true copy of the writ and order of Court,

Attest: A. R. Nichols, *Clerk.*

To the Hon. WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.

ABIGAIL FOLSOM widow of Daniel Folsom, late of Monmouth in said County deceased, respectfully represents, that the said Daniel Folsom died possessed of personal estate an inventory whereof has been duly returned into the Probate Office, that her circumstances render it necessary that she should have more of said personal estate than she can have on a distribution thereof; that her right in the real estate is altogether insufficient for her support; that she is now being aged and getting to be past labor.

She therefore prays your Honor to decree to her the whole of the personal estate as contained in the inventory now in the possession of your Honor, if in your discretion you may determine the same to be necessary and proper. ABIGAIL FOLSOM.

Monmouth, March 27, 1843.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1843.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, a newspaper printed in Hallowell, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. W. EMMONS *Judge.*

Attest: Francis Davis, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: F. Davis, *Register.*

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 State Street, (up Stairs,) Boston. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

References:—Samuel E. Sewall Esq., Boston.
Daniel Cady, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

Dentistry.

D. H. GOODNO, Dentist, having taken an office on front street, formerly occupied by E. K. Butler, Esq., offers his services to the public in all the varieties of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry. Terms will be unusually low and work warranted.

HAY'S LINIMENT for the Piles. Scores of witnesses can be had in this town to its curative virtues; its effects are immediate. For sale by
23 SAM'L ADAMS

A LARGE lot of BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM of life, received and for sale wholesale and retail by 23 SAM'L ADAMS.

Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.

"Incendiary" Advice to the Slave.

O thou, the doomed! in that relentless fate of thine,
While the slow, silent years reluctant roll,
And the faint body doth in luckless bondage pine,
What, bondman, shall sustain thy sinking soul?

The soul, men chain not, yet by secret sympathy,
Sore doth it plain its earthborn brothers thrall;
Then, bondman in the canefield toiling wearily,
Thus doubly curst in thy first father's fall.

Sad son of Adam! in the unborn years of time,
What more than mortal arm they soul shall stay,
While the hard band of tyrants, in the sun scorched clime,
Shall drive thee daily to thy toil away?

O slave unhappy, yet of God forgotten not,
The godlike strength of *patience* shall be thine
Bearing life's travail and its pain yet murmuring not
At the allwise, omnipotent design.

Thus doth the hero war; nor arms, with vulgar art
His timid fortitude with shield and spear;
He is the brave in spirit whose unshrinking heart
Can suffer all, yet scorns to suffer fear.

E'en the great stoic Cato's virtue here was nought;
From the stern sufferance of life's bitter woes,
He shrunk in fleshly weakness back, and sought
The dagger's point for refuge from his foes.

Not so do thou; more than a Roman part is thine,
Enduring life's woes shall thy heart grow strong,
Thy faith inflexible, thy fortitude divine,
And nobler than e'er lived in epic song.

O thou, the doomed! thy spirit's wrestle with the clay
Is not unseen of the All-seeing eye;
Then, bondman, labor thou and watch and pray,
And thy strong soul shall win the mastery.

Winthrop, April, 1843.

Miscellaneous.

Heberton the Seducer.

Give us your attention, young gentlemen—ay, and young ladies, too—to the following extract. It is the character of young Heberton, who lately seduced Miss Mercer, of Philadelphia, and who was murdered by her brother, by one who appears to have known him well:

"I knew Hebertun, knew his general character and his pursuits; the latter were of a nature to which many young men, who are ushered into this world

"———— with blinded fortune's favors
And whose early sustenance is drawn from golden breasts,"

are addicted. With means to procure all the dazzling and deceptive enjoyments, if enjoyments, they may be called, of life, he lost sight of the more substantial realities of human existence. His every hour was one of leisure, a fact which threw him into the company of the vilest of the vile, and consequently obliterated those finer feelings of the heart which cannot bear contamination, and subjected him to a sudden and unexpected death and placed him before the tribunal of the Almighty, loaded with guilt, and without even the opportunity of repentance."

Idleness is the prolific mother of nearly all the crime with which the earth is visited. Had this young Heberton been poor, and compelled to work for a living, this henious offence, and the horrible tragedy that followed would never have been committed. How rare is such a case among the mechanics and farmers!

The mind is so constituted by infinite wisdom that it must have something to do. If it cannot be thinking of good it will be plotting evil. If the intellect is not kept active the grosser passions will acquire the mastery, and lead their victim at their will.

No matter how wealthy a young man may be, he should engage in some useful business—otherwise his gold will be the curse of his existence. Better for him a thousand times, that he drank the cup of poverty to its very dregs. A contented mind can sweeten the bitterest portion.

Be SOMETHING, then, no matter what.—Throw aside all collateral aids—off with your coats—and determine to work your way up. Providence has provided the ladder; there it is before you;—come, mount, mount.

Do SOMETHING. Don't fold your arms until you can find something that suits your talents. Take the chisel—the saw—the axe—the hammer. We recollect a young gentleman—an intimate friend—who was a few years since wealthy, being worth some $50,000. He was in excellent business; but the last panic, like a whirlwind, swept his whole property overboard, and left him a bankrupt. Did he remain idle? No. He braced himself up for a fresh struggle. He minded not his delicate hands, but worked his passage from a western port to New Orleans. Finding nothing to do there, he worked his way back to New York. There we found him busy and contented as of old.

'What are you at now, Bill?'

'At—oh, I'm porter to a broker in Wall street?'

'Pay well, eh?'

'Why, enough to live on. I receive a ninepence a day, and have the privilege of sleeping on his counter at night. Ha!—ha!—ha!—a *broker's* counter makes rather a hard bed.'

'But, Bill, you ought not to live thus.—Your talents should make you look higher.'

'Ay, and so you would have me run the risk of starving, out of respect to my talents? I must *do something*. All I want is a foothold. Inquire for me in a year from now.'

In a year he had worked his way up to be confidential book-keeper in a large N. York establishment. He will be admitted as a partner soon, and will acquire another fortune. He adopted the true method to KEEP OUT OF MISCHIEF.—[Portland American.]

French Claims.

For several years prior to 1800 the National vessels and privateers of France under the lawless rule of Jacobinism in that country, plundered and preyed upon the Commerce of the United States, destroying or taking American property to the value of many millions of dollars. Our Government made repeated and urgent demand on France for indemnity but obtained none. Finally, Mr. Jefferson bought Louisana of France, paying 15,000,000 in cash, and giving in addition a "full satisfaction" for these spoilations. In other words, our Government sold the claims of our Citizens on France, and put the money in its own pocket, instead of the pockets of the claimants, whose property had been taken by France, and to whom it belonged. Our Government of course became legally and morally responsible to the claimants for the amount; but did it pay them? Not the first cent to this day! It has bullied France by threats of War into paying another set of claimants for Spoilations committed long since; but those whose property had been put into our own Treasury have petitioned and begged for payment in vain! They were a few powerless merchants—most of them of opposite politics to the Federal Administrations 1804—16—and they were left to whistle. If they had had a hundred thousand votes at their backs they would have been paid long ago. Now most them have gone to their graves—others are in the poor houses; and the sad remainder are old and feeble; who cares for them? We know one widow who has $7,000 of these claims—enough, if paid, to render her independent for life—yet she is living on $100 per year, part the charity of a distant relative; part the product of her constant labor. And we see by the vote in the House on Friday that Congress never means to pay a farthing of these claims. Why should they be paid? They are only honest and righteous, without a cannon or a Presidential Elector to back them! Let the claimants subsist on charity, while Congress discusses the repayment of a fine to Gen. Jackson!

A CAUTION.

As the Spring is now at hand we have a word of caution for all those who are contemplating the acquirement of a livelihood, by cultivating the soil. It is always a good plan for a person to know, before he commences, an enterprise, how it is most likely to result; whether he is to reap a fair reward for his labor, and find himself remunerated amply at the conclusion for the expenses the prosecution of his scheme has involved,—or whether he is to toil on through the heat of summer, and have nothing. It is true this knowledge is not always attainable, and we are often under the necessity of attempting the consummation of designs, of the final result of which nothing can be definitely known. But in regard to farming, one thing is certain—*there must be vigilance, or there will be no reward!*

No one can be so preposterous as to think that a good crop can be harvested from a field in which there exists no principle of vegetable life or power; or that all that is requisite for one to do, in order to secure the advantages of a good crop, and a well replenished granary in autumn, is to plough the soil, and plant the seed!

These are results which no person of ordinary capacities can for a moment expect.—Every farmer knows, or should know, that in order to render his labor productive in this business, the operations of ploughing and planting are subordinate duties, and that the amount of his reward depends far less, as a general result, upon the accuracy with which these duties are performed, than upon the manure he bestows, and the attention he extends to the future crop.

It has ever been an error in the practice of us "Down Easters," that our efforts have been directed more generally to extensive, than to thorough cultivation! This error should be corrected. We should cultivate fewer acres, and instead of increasing the extent of our domains, strive to diminish our farms to that size, which, without virtually rendering us poorer, would establish a correspondence between the number of our acres and the means we possess for rendering them productive. The great mystery of successful farming is *thorough cultivation*. The man who plants half an acre of corn, potatoes or beans, and manures liberally, and to the extent required by nature—will reap a far greater reward for his labor, than the farmer who applies the same amount of manure and labor upon three acres. This fact is unquestionable; it is the language of experience, and is heard daily from the mouths of thousands throughout our land.—

Our advice is, therefore—*cultivate no more land than you can cultivate* WELL!—*Me. Cult.*

ASHES.

Don't sell your ashes to the soap-boiler for a shilling a bushel, but retain them on hand for your crops of corn, beans, clover, &c. &c. this spring. There is no substance used as a stimulant of vegetation more valuable than the ashes made on a farmer's hearth. It has been estimated—and we think not erroneously, that a bushel of ashes, before leaching, is as well worth one dollar to the farmer, as one dollar is worth another.

Besides the immediate effects which they produce in strengthening and sending forward the crop to which they are applied, there is another no less important or advantageous which is not so speedily developed;—the permanent improvement of the soil to which they are applied.—*Me. Cultivator.*

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, March 25, 1843.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State cause the act, entitled "an Act increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions and establishing Courts of trial in each city, town and plantation, in this State," together with the communication of the Governor to the Legislature, in relation to the same, to be published in the state paper and in the Thrice-weekly Age, and all other papers that publish the laws of the State.

Which is respectfully submitted,

GREENLIEF WHITE.

Read and passed.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

AN ACT increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing courts of trial in each city, town and plantation, in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature asssembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. That there be and hereby is established in every city, town and plantation in this State, a court to consist of one justice of the peace, who shall have cognizance of, and exercise jurisdiction over actions civil and criminal, within the city town or plantation, in which such court or courts are established, as is hereafter provided, excepting those actions where the title of real estate according to the pleadings of the brief statement filed in the case by either party may be in question, and each justice shall keep fair records of his proceedings and deliver fair copies thereof when required; when being duly certified shall be evidence of such records in any other court.

SEC. 2. When it shall appear, in either of the ways before mentioned, that the title of real estate is concerned or brought in question, the case shall at the request of either party, be removed to the supreme judicial court, to be there tried and determined in the same manner, as if it had been originally commenced in that court.

SEC. 3. The party requiring the cause to be removed, shall recognize to the other party, in a reasonable sum with sufficient surety or sureties, with condition, to enter the action at the supreme judicial court next to be held in the same county, and if he fail so to recognize, the justice shall hear and decide the cause in like manner, as if no such request had been made to remove the cause.

SEC. 4. The party so recognizing, shall produce, at the supreme judicial court a copy of the record, and all such papers as are required to be produced by an appellant; and, if he shall fail so to do, or to enter the action as before provided, he shall, upon the complaint of the adverse party the said court, be there nonsuited or defaulted, as the case may be; and such judgment shall be rendered as law and justice shall require.

SEC. 5. Every town and plantation in this state having less than five hundred inhabitants according to the census last taken by the U. S. prior to any election, shall at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers in the month of March or April of each year, select by a majority of ballots given, one suitable person, a justice of the peace, and a citizen of such town or plantation having five hundred inhabitants, shall select by ballot two persons, justices of the peace, and citizens of such city, town or plantation, who shall be justices of said courts of trials, and before whom all actions, civil and criminal, by this act made cognizable by said justices, shall be brought; and in all cities and towns having five hundred inhabitants, the selection of said justices shall be as follows, to wit: every person qualified by law to vote in town affairs, may ballot for one justice of the peace, to be a justice of said courts of trials, and for one only, and the two justices of the peace having the greatest number of ballots shall be the justices of the said courts of trials for the year next ensuing. And if any other justice of the peace within said city, town or plantation shall take cognizance of, or exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offence, or in any civil action cognizable as aforesaid wherein the justice so selected is not a party or interested, and shall accept any fee or reward therefor, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of such city, town or plantation, twenty dollars, to be recovered by information in any court proper to try the same.

SEC. 6. If any city, town or plantation, shall neglect or refuse to select one or more justices of trials, at their annual meeting in March or April, then the mayor of such city, selectmen of such town, or assessors of such plantation, as the case may be, shall select one or more such justices, and in case of any vacancy during the year, such mayor, selectmen or assessors may in like manner select a justice to fill said vacancy, who shall preside in such court in the same manner, as if selected by the said city, town or plantation.

SEC. 7. All justices of the peace so selected, shall have power to hold a court within said city, town or plantation, and may hear and decide causes at their dwelling house, office, or any other suitable place, and processes in such cases, shall be made returnable accordingly.

SEC 8. Every such justice of trials within this state, shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions, wherein the debt, or damage demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars: and in all criminal causes the same jurisdiction as is now provided by law for justices of the peace, and is authorized to accept and record a confession of any debts to a creditor made by a debtor personally, either without process, as the parties shall agree and render judgment on such confession.

SEC. 9. The writ in civil actions and the service thereof shall be the same as is now protected by law, exept when served in a different county than in which it is returnable; it shall be served at least fourteen days before trial.

SEC. 10. Demands in set off may be filed on the day of trial, in the way and manner provided in chapter 115 of the revised statues.

SEC. 11. All processes before such justices of trials must be made returnable within the city, town or plantation where the plaintiff or defendant resides, if there shall be any such justice within such city, town or plantation, if not the process may be returned and tried in the adjoining or nearest city, town or plantation, where such justice may be found, within said county, if either party be party be an inhabitant of this state.

SEC. 12. If either party be an inhabitant of this state, the cause may be commenced and tried in any city, town or plantation within the state.

SEC, 13. Either party in suit in civil causes before a justice of the peace, shall be entitled to a trial by jury, when they request it, and in all such causes, the jury fees shall be advanced by the plaintiff, and made up in the bill of cost.

SEC. 14. In all such cases the parties may agree on a jury, but when they do not agree, a jury shall be selected in the following manner: each place shall keep a jury box, for the purpose of selected jurors for the court aforesaid, independant of the box kept for the purpose of drawing jurors for the Supreme District Courts in this state, which box shall be prepared and revised by the officers of cities, selectmen of towns and assessors of plantations, conforming in all respects to the laws of the state, for preparing and revising the the jury box, for the selecting of jurors for the supreme court. And the justice shall issue his venire to the clerk of the city, town or plantation where said justice resides, who shall draw six persons from the box aforesaid, that shall serve as jurors in the cause: and if any of those so drawn cannot be had the justice shall proceed as before, and the jurors so selected shall be subject to all the liabilities of jurors drawn for the supreme court.

SEC. 15. The jurors selected for the trial of any issue before such justice, shall be summoned by a venire issued by said justice, which venire may be served in the usual manner by any person designated by said justice, and before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn by said justice, and shall be subject to the same restrictions and regulations as other traverse jurors.

SEC. 16. If any juror, so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to appear, in obedience to such venire, and shall not, within forty eight hours, render to the justice who issued the venire, a sufficient reason for his delinquency, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, to the treasury of the city, town or plantation, to be assessed by such justice and collected on his warrant, without other process.

SEC. 17. A jury empaneled, agreeable to the provisions of this act, is empowered to audit and adjust all accounts and demands committed to them by said justice, and return a verdict for the balance, provided said balance, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. If the justice presiding at a jury trial shall judge that the jury have mistaken the law, or the evidence material to the issue, he may return them to a second and third consideration of the cause, and if the jury then insist on their verdict he shall receive it.

SEC. 19. The time set in any such justice summons for the trial of any cause shall not be earlier than nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor later than three of the clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 20. Any sheriff or deputy sheriff of the county or constable of the city, town or plantation in which such justice court is held, shall be a proper officer of such court.

SEC. 21. No judgment of any such justice shall be considered legal, unless he shall be present with the writ, at the place appointed for trial, within two hours after the time set in such summons, or unless the case be continued, and any justice of trials may continue such action as is provided by section fourteen of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the revised statutes.

SEC. 22. One hour from the time set in the summons for the trial of a civil action, is allowed to the parties to appear; at the expiration of which time, or within two hours after, judgment may be entered by such justice on nonsuit or default, against the party who shall not appear.

SEC. 23. Any time within two hours after judgment on nonsuit or default, as provided in the preceding section, the justice rendering such judgment may in his discretion, on motion of either party strike off such nonsuit or default, and revive the action, on such terms as he may judge reasonable, giving due notice thereof to the parties.

SEC. 24. All executions issued by such justice shall be made returnable in ninety days.

SEC. 25. In civil actions, an appeal from the judgment of any such justice to the next term of the supreme judicial court in the county where such judgment is rendered may be taken by either party, if claimed within two days after the rendition thereof, in cases herein after provided.

SEC. 26. In civil actions, the party appealing shall at the time of the appeal, give security by way of recognizance to the adverse party that the appellant shall prosecute his appeal to effect, and answer and pay all intervening damages occasioned by delay to the appealee, with additional costs, if judgment be affirmed; and shall be allowed ten days to furnish the securities required.

SEC. 27. The appellant shall produce and enter in the court, to which the appeal is taken, attested copies of the original writ, a copy of the record, and of all other papers filed in the cause, as required in chapter 116 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 28. No appeal shall be allowed in either of the following cases:

First—When judgment was rendered by nonsuit or default.

Second—In civil actions, where the judgment or verdict rendered for debt or damage, does not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 29. Any such justice on application of any persons or parties, having controversies between them of a civil nature, may issue his rule of reference to such person or persons as the parties may mutually choose as referees, empowering them to notify the parties and determine the matters so submitted by such rule, and make return of their doings to said justice within ten days after they shall have determined the matters submitted to them. And provided further, that an appeal shall be allowed in all cases where both parties desire it.

SEC. 30. The report of such referees, when made pursuant to such rule, and returned to such justice, shall be final and conclusive between the parties, in the matters submitted, and judgment may be rendered by such justice, and execution issued thereon including costs for the party recovering, *provided* no execution shall issue on such judgment, or on any verdict of a jury within twenty four hours from the time such judgment or verdict was rendered.

SEC. 31. Any such justice may issue all writs, warrants and precepts necessary to carry into effect the powers granted him by this act, and where no form is prescribed by law, he may frame one in conformity with the principles of law and the usual course of proceedings of courts in this state.

SEC. 32. In all proceedings against corporations service of process shall be made upon the clerk of such corporation and in all other respects the proceedings against them shall be the same as against individuals.

SEC. 33. The courts provided for in this act, shall be governed in their proceedings in civil actions, by the laws now in force regulating the proceedings of justices of the peace and of the circuit courts in this state, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 34. All municipal and police courts in this state, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction in all civil actions within their respective cities or towns, as justices of the peace selected in said cities or towns, in the manner provided in this act, and the jurisdiction and powers of judges, of such municipal and police courts, both in civil and criminal matters, are hereby limited and confined to the city, or town in which such courts are located, and all jurisdiction of such judges over causes either civil or criminal in any other city, town, plantation or unincorporated place, within this state shall cease from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 35. All causes, either civil or criminal in which such justice as is selected by any city, town or plantation is a party, or interested, may by brought before any justice of peace within said city, town, or plantation, wherein he resides, *provided* there be no other court of trial, or municipal or police court, within such city town or plantation.

SEC. 36. The records of such courts, and files of papers connected therewith, shall be considered the property of the city, town or plantation wherein such court is held, and each justice presiding over such court, at the expiration of his term shall deliver such records and files of papers to his successor in office, or deposite the same with the clerk of such city, town or plantation, within three weeks after the expiration of the term for which he was selected to preside over such court, and thereafter shall for every month's neglect, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of such city, town, or plantation, one hundred dollars to be recovered in an action of debt before any court proper to try the same.

SEC. 37. The fees taxable in civil suits and criminal prosecutions before such courts shall be the same as is now provided by law for such suits and presecutions before justices of the peace except as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 38. Each justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive fifty cents for every jury trial before him in addition to the fees now established by law, which shall be in full for drawing jurors, issuing venires, swearing jurors, and all other extra services growing out of such jury trial.

SEC. 39. Venires issued by such justice may be served by the sheriff, or any deputy sheriff of the county, or any constable of the city, town or plantation in which such court is held, who shall receive for such service and return ten cents per juror upon which such venere is served, and four cents a mile travel each way, and no sheriff or constable shall receive any fee or pay for attendance at such courts in civil causes.

SEC. 40. All jurors attending at such courts shall be allowed one dollar a day for their attendance and no travel; a reasonable time being allowed them for travelling to and from the place of trial.

SEC. 41. Executions issued by any justice of trials as provided by this act, where the amount of judgment exclusive of costs is over twenty dollars, may be satisfied upon real estate, as is provided in the 94th chapter of the revised statutes.

SEC. 42. It shall be the duty of the mayor of each city, selectmen of each town, and assessors of each plantation in this state, to select one or more justices in their several cities, towns and plantation, from and after the passage of this act, such appointment as aforesaid, to continue until the annual meetings in such cities, towns and plantations in March or April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

SEC. 43. In case the jury do not agree upon a verdict at the first trial of any cause, provided for in this act, the suit shall be continued for a second trial, before a new jury, and in case the jury do not agree upon a verdict, at said second trial, then said cause shall be removed to the supreme judicial court.

SEC. 44. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1843, *provided however*, that nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to prevent any justice of the peace or any court from prosecuting to final judgment any suit commenced prior to this act going into effect. All acts and parts of acts contrary to the provision of this act is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1843. This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID DUNN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1843. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS, President.

To the Senate
and House of Representatives.

A BILL entitled "An Act increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing Courts of trial in each City, Town and Plantation in this state," has been presented to me this morning; but the mass of business pressing itself on my attention, at this moment, when the two houses of the Legislature are about to adjourn, prevents its receiving that consideration to which it is entitled.

Its leading enactments appear intended to effect a great change in the system of judicial proceedings that has heretofore been in vigor in this state; and they are of so important a character, that I feel it due to official responsibility to retain it for examination and advisement, under the provisions of the Constitution.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

Council Chamber, 24th March, 1843.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Augusta, March 25th 1843.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals deposited in this office.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,
HALLOWELL, MAINE,

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions, direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. *July, 1842.*

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for nonresidents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.

PALM OIL for sale by
SAM'L ADAMS. 11

THE UNPARALLELED ISSUE PLASTERS and PEAS for Issues, for sale by
16 SAMUEL ADAMS.

SEARS'
Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsa
SYRUP OF LIVERWORT
The best medicine in use for the cure of COU
COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC,
INFLUENZA,
And other diseases of the Lungs.

IT is recommended by many Physicians in practice, and has been used by more than Hundred Thousand persons within a few effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as seen by the bill of directions accompanying each of the medicine; even those who have been given their Physicians and friends as incurable with SUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect by its use. It has had a very extensive sale demand is increasing. It secures the confi those who once become acquainted with its By many families it is kept constantly, and by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If able application be made to this syrup, and the tions strictly followed, the patient will not be disap ted in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer the public if he was not fully convinced of its valuable remedy for all the diseases of the which it is recommended. It is sold at the reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrap which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Bo W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King; N. H. by W. B. Smith; in Montpelier, V., by Prentiss; in the County of Kennbec by all the gists in Augusta, Gardiner and Waterville, All is, Hallowell ✕ Roads, L. Davis, Readfield H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; Geor and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co., Russ, China; Blackwell & Totman, Clinton; A and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pitts Pope and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moolton B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the prin towns in this State.

PAGE'S
Vegetable Syrup, for Femal
Enciente.

A SAFE and effectual remedy for lessening the and sufferings of parturient women. The delicate female may use it without the least fear ry to herself or offspring.

The proprietor has in his possession many showing that it fully answers the purpose for wh recommended, not only in lessening pain and ing the process of labor more easy and safe, but moting the speedy recovery of the mother after ment.

The following extracts are from a few of the received from a few of the physicians who recom it in their practice.

'I have prescribed the Vegetable Syrup to dies who have consulted me previous to confinemen I do not recollect a single instance in which it has of affording the relief for which it is recomme The happy combination of vegetable substances it is entirely composed, renders it safe and pecu adapted to the sufferings of the mother in the of parturition. &c.'

'I have continued to prescribe your Vegetable and with uniform success and increased confiden its excellence since I wrote you four years ago.

'Your Vegetable Syrup for Females so far as bad opportunity to witness its effects, has surpa far my most sanguine expectations—in fact it be the great desideratum for females enciente. not know a single case where it has been u the person would be willing to do without it situation. I am quite sure that there are some would not do without it even though the expense be six times as much as it now is.'

'After giving the Female Vegetable Syrup a for more than two years, I am perfectly well that it is a highly useful remedy. No consider would induce most of the females who have once to do without it in similar circumstances. It is m ion that it would be generally used if its virtues more extensively known.'

Extracts of letters from other Physicians migh added, but it is deemed unnecessary.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated pamphlet of 12 pages that accompanies each bot which are certificates from Physicians, who pres it, and other gentlemen whose wives have use

Pamphlets may be had gratis of Agents by those are desirous of farther information.

For sale by S. PAGE & CO. *Hallowell*, by the en or single bottle.

N. C. Stimpson & Reed,	24 Merchants' Row
Doct. Thos. Ritter,	104 Cherry Street N.
Merrick & Haskell,	209 Market St. Phila
A. Carter	Portland

Geo. W. Holden, Geo. W. Ladd, Bangor— Ladd, Augusta—H. Smith & Co. Gardiner—W Poor, Belfast—T. Fogg & Co., Thomaston— Blasdell, East Thomaston—Edmund Dana, Wi —Doct. S. Plaisted, J. Alden, Waterville—Doct. Ellsworth—Dr. J. A. Berry, Saco—S. W. Bates, ridgewock.

SECOND VOLUME OF
THE MAGNET,

DEVOTED to the investigation of Hu Physiology, embracing Cephology, P nology, Pathetology, Physiognomy, Psyc gy, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, M netism, Light, Caloric, Life.

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